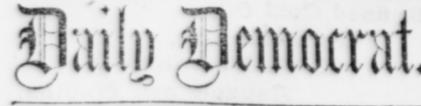


LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.



TEEMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....	55
Six Months.....	30
Three Months.....	15
One Month.....	5
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.	

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in their behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

The President's Message.

This document is better written than any that has been presented to the country from the same quarter. It gives a fair account of our foreign relations, and of the financial condition of the country. We shall pass over these subjects for the present, in order to notice the main subject of the message—the emancipation of the slaves of the United States, an entire change of the status of the black and white races to each other in the slave States. It introduces a new subject to be taken up by the Federal Government; one which our fathers did not venture to meddle with, for they comprehended the impracticability of it. The tone and temper of the message is as well as could be expected. It is argumentative and respectful, and should be treated as it appears.

It will be seen that it is based on the irrepressible conflict. Free and slave States cannot live together, notwithstanding our experience of nearly a century to the contrary. All that is required is, that one section of the Union shall let the whole subject alone, except so far as their obligations to the Constitution require. As long as the free States shall assume that it is their mission to correct the sins of the world, as long as they feel remorse for the action of others, the contest will be irrepressible. Their sentiments and thoughts are not the standard by which other people are to be judged. Their attempts to force a uniformity with their own social organization upon other States is mere impertinence. The Union was not made to give them such power, and its conditions do not justify the effort. Slavery in the Southern States is no more their business than slavery in Cuba is; and an overturn to buy and liberate the slaves in Cuba finds just as much warrant in our Constitution, or the antecedents of this Government, as the overturn of the Federal Government to buy and emancipate the slaves of the South.

It is an admitted doctrine in all the black man just the status that suits the former. This is true of the free States as well as the slave States. The former have given the latter generally no political rights, much less social equality. The white men of the free States will not allow the negro to vote, to hold office, to serve on juries, to bear testimony in court, and some of them exclude him from their soil. The Southern States treat the black man upon the same principle. They only go a step further in practice. They establish property in the services of the negro, and divide the race out to the use and control of individuals. The free States would at least approximate the same policy if they had the same number of the black race to deal with. It is only the proportions of the two races that makes the practical difference in the States. Some of the free States lying near the slave States avoid the difficulty by refusing the black emigrant into their borders.

Now, is the President so utopian as to suppose all this can be changed; that it can be done quietly and peacefully; that the offer of pay for the emancipated negro will reconcile the white man to this radical tearing up of social organizations that are the growth of ages?

The offer of pay is well meant, but offensive. It is the offer of pay to tempt a man to do what with his whole heart and judgment he condemns. Convince the Southern States that the status of the negro established amongst us is wrong, or that the policy is injurious, and they will dispose of slavery themselves; but as long as they believe it is right, and that it is the condition best adapted to the happiness of both races, and to the prosperity of the country, they will reject, with no very respectful emotion towards the author, the proposition to surrender the best interest of their section for money.

One of Mr. Lincoln's own friends tells him and the rest of the country that the negro race has increased under the protection of the system of slavery; and that when that protection is removed, the negro will perish, like the Indian, and his place will be supplied by the white laborer. Is not this true? Does the President suppose that under any other system the black race would have increased as it has done in the South? Would the negro, out of the protection of slavery, have fared any better than the Indian? Would he now fare any better if emancipated, as the President desires? Does he not suppose that, upon breaking up the present relation of white and black, he would introduce, not only an irreparable, but a bloody, remorseless conflict, that would fill the friends of humanity with horror?

A few years ago a conflict was started up between the native-born and the foreigner of the same race, and have we forgotten the scenes of that period? It was all trifling, however, compared with the scenes that a disturbance of the relations of the black and white races would bring upon our country.

It is not a question of property, but a question of races, which involves the peace, the order, and the very existence of society in one-third of the Union.

It is a singular delusion that the adoption of this plan would end the rebellion. If, indeed, the South should suddenly be converted to the views of Mr. Lincoln, so as to concur with him in his scheme of getting rid of slavery, the rebellion would cease; but the conspirators who got up this rebellion got all their support by charging that what the President now proposes was his object and the object of his party. They can say now, we told you so, you have it before your eyes.

Does Mr. Lincoln suppose that this very proposition will not add intensity to the rebel war? If every slave was to-day set

free in the South would it end the rebellion? Would not the prejudice, ambition and hate remain—nay, be increased ten-fold?

This slavery question is an old sore that the President proposes to cure by friction. The more it exasperates the more he insists and flatters himself with the notion of the quietness and ease with which the plan will go into effect. It is a strange delusion, which a man could hardly be misled by outside of that hotbed of folly, Washington city.

GEN. BOYLE.—Unconditionally loyal Kentuckians have long been urging the removal of Gen. Boyle, whose order, to the same effect with Gen. Halleck's Order No. 3, has just been published. They believe that men of their own stamp should command the Union armies.

We find this in the dispatch of a Washington correspondent to the New York Tribune, and we should like to see a list of these unconditional Union men of Kentucky who trot to Washington to magnify themselves, and babble against men who have borne the burden and heat of the day in the Union cause. The people of this State would like to see the names of these nobles. We have a few radicals in Kentucky of no influence; but surely they don't set themselves up as unconditional Union men. They could not pretend to be such, and look white men in the face, without more brass than brains.

Gov. Tod.—Ohio says that ten citizens of Ohio have been arrested. Eight confined within the State had a speedy trial and were released. The remaining two are confined out of the State.

Humphrey Marshall's library was seized at Carrollton, taken to Cincinnati, confiscated, and sold upon proof before the court that the library was his, and that he was in arms against the United States.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

We have received the Frankfort Yeoman, of Monday, being the commencement of its publication since the retreat of the rebels. The editorial department is under charge of Mr. D. C. Barrett, a sound and loyal Democrat. We wish him success.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court reassembled at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Covington, where Judge Ballard delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. The following persons were then sworn in as petit jury: Newton Hume, William K. Keay, John P. Smith, S. Easton, Henry Andrews, Robert Howe, Henry Brenshaw, William S. Skinner, Daniel S. Pitt, Peter Hedges, James Spillman, James Tebbs, James Van Doren, Lewis Meyers, Wm. A. Stuart, Parker Whittaker. All the treason cases were continued, including that of Lucius Desha. The motion for a mandamus, in the case of Marcus Dennison, of Maryland, versus City of Covington, will be argued to day.

BOURBON COUNTY STOCK SALES.—Monday last was County Court day at Paris, Kentucky. The attendance was quite large and the bidding at the stock sales quite spirited. We append a list of a portion of the transactions during the day:

12 Cattle, two year old, each.....	\$25 50
12 Yearling Males, each.....	25 00
12 year old Males, each.....	30 00
12 Yearling Females, each.....	25 25
6 Yearling Males, each.....	25 00
1 Mare.....	25 00
1 Calf.....	95 00
1 Hog.....	50 00
1 Old Mare.....	50 00
1 Young Mare.....	40 00
1 Young Foal.....	25 00
12 Cattle per 100 pounds.....	2 26
22 " "	2 25
22 " "	2 25
11 " each.....	15 00

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GREEN-BACKS. On Thanksgiving Day a landlord proprietor of this city tendered to a prominent lawyer \$27,000 in "green-backs" in payment of the principal and interest of a mortgage falling due on that day. The payment was refused on the ground that the "green-backs" were not a legal tender, and a suit will be commenced to test the question of the constitutionality of the law making United States Treasury notes a legal tender.

The above is from the Cleveland Herald, a Republican journal, of the 1st of December.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON EMANCIPATION.—Daniel Webster, in a letter to Mr. Peck (see his Correspondence, Vol. 2, page 31), dated January 11, 1838, says: "I can only entirely in the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed as early as March, 1790, at a calm and dispassionate view of our political history. That resolution is in the following words:

"Resolved, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulations wherein which humanity and true policy may require."

PROFESSOR MAURY'S VISIT TO EUROPE.—The Mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in a speech at a private party in New York on Tuesday, declared that Commander Maury, formerly of the United States Navy, visits England for the purpose of taking command of one of the ships building for the Confederates.

Reports attribute cotton speculations to several of Gen. Grant's officers. They use their uniforms for jobbing rather than fighting purposes.

American specie has met with a fall in Canada, and is now looked upon with eight cents' weight compared with the dollar. In other words, it is held at eight cents' discount. This will not have the effect of reducing any of it to this side of the line, for the reason that it must be purchased with Canadian money, which is at a premium of 25 or 30 per cent.

Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, has at last taken the initiative steps toward a draft. He has issued an order to the Draft Commissioners of each county subject to the draft, requiring them to assign to each township its quota, and, if not made up by the first of January, a draft will be resorted to.

A naval officer who has just returned to Washington from a captivity in Richmond, states that the New York papers were regularly received there. They were rarely more than three or four days old, and to regular subscribers they were sold for ten cents in retail shipshoppers.

The Red River Norwester, of Oct. 9, states that gold has been found on the banks of the Saskatchewan, near Fort Edmonton, in quantities sufficient to pay each rocker at one-third of the Union.

It is a singular delusion that the adoption of this plan would end the rebellion. If, indeed, the South should suddenly be converted to the views of Mr. Lincoln, so as to concur with him in his scheme of getting rid of slavery, the rebellion would cease; but the conspirators who got up this rebellion got all their support by charging that what the President now proposes was his object and the object of his party. They can say now, we told you so, you have it before your eyes.

Does Mr. Lincoln suppose that this very proposition will not add intensity to the rebel war? If every slave was to-day set

free in the South, would it end the rebellion? Would not the prejudice, ambition and hate remain—nay, be increased ten-fold?

TO MAGGIE MITCHELL.

LET PELEUS.

What shall I call thee, ethereal thing? A fairy? An angel without a wing? Say, is there a moment when only sphere, And then another moment when none?

I'll call thee a dew-drop, a bright little star, As pure and as lovely as always they are; And whatever I call thee, thou moonbeam, thou m'dst ther's witchery round thee which none may resist!

Whatever is beautiful, gentle, and fair,

With little darling, most surely compare;

And whatever I call thee, thou moonbeam, thou m'dst ther's witchery round thee which none may resist!

All what shall I call thee, for no name is most?

Whatever is beautiful, gentle, and fair,

With little darling, most surely compare;

And whatever I call thee, thou moonbeam, thou m'dst ther's witchery round thee which none may resist!

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Daily Democrat

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

WM. E. HUGHES.....State Printer.

Offices—73 Third Street, east side, between Market and Jefferson.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5, 1862.

Closing and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western and Northern close at 12:00 m., and arrive at Louisville, via L. & N. R.R., (small office close at 2:00 p.m., the previous evening), close at 3:00 a.m. Mailbox to Cincinnati, Ohio, closes at 9:00 a.m., and arrives at 6:00 p.m.

Western, Louisville close at 12:00 at night and 1:00 p.m., and arrives at 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

Mississippi route closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 a.m.

Lebanon R.R. closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at Bardstown.

R.R. closes at 3:00 p.m., and arrives at 9:00 p.m.

Bardstown Stage (tri-weekly) closes at 12:00 at night, and arrives at 6:00 p.m.

W. & J. W. H. (Tri-weekly) leaves Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1:00 p.m., and arrives at 6:00 p.m.

Stagecoach route where the principal mails close at 12:00 a.m., the way mails close at 6:00 p.m.

CITY NEWS.

Military Directory.

Brigadier-General Boyle, commanding United States forces, and about 1,000 men, on South street, between Chestnut and Broadway.

Capt. Julius Fosses, Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance—Office on the corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

Major W. H. Spencer, Adjutant General—Post-office on Quatermain's Office—Green street, two doors above Third.

H. G. Symonds, Commissary of Subsistence—Office on Second street, below Gall House.

Dr. J. F. Head, Medical Director—Office on Walnut.

Major Solon Harney, Provost Marshal—Office on Lieutenant's Office, Old Market—Office—Seventh and Main streets.

Paymaster, under charge of Mr. James G. Savage, Main street, between First and Second.

United States Depository—over the Postoffice.

Lieutenant Surgeon's Office, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

General Hospitals in Louisville.

No. 1—Corner of Ninth and Broadway streets.

No. 2—Prison Hospital, corner of tenth and Broad-

No. 3—Sixth street, between Washington and Chestnut.

No. 4—For Epidemic, between Chestnut and Center.

No. 6—Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Center.

No. 8—Fifteenth street, Park Row.

No. 8—Fifteenth street, between Broadway and Washington.

No. 10—Walnut street, between Jackson and Han-

cock.

No. 11—Corner of Chestnut and Floyd, and Otto Hos-

pius.

No. 12—Corner of Magazine and Ninth streets.

No. 14—Corner of Green and Thirteenth streets.

No. 15—Griffin Hall, Newburg pike.

No. 16—Wathan's stores, Jeffersonville, Ind.

No. 17—Wathan's stores, Newburg pike.

No. 18—Turner's Hall, Jefferson street.

No. 19—Johnson's House, between the Bardstown and Newburg turnpikes.

CIRCULAR.

DEMOCRAT OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, December 1st, 1862.

In consequence of the large increase in the cost of printing material, we shall, after Saturday, December 6th, increase the price of the Democrat to dealers half a cent per copy over present rates.

de2 dr HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Of Martha M. Link, wife of Michael Link. When last seen, she was at Lancaster, Ky., at the time Bragg's army was there. Her husband was to have met her at Lexington, but on account of the unsettled condition of the country, she failed to get there. Any word of her whereabouts will be gladly received. Address "Michael Link (care of Madam Elizabeth Veit), New Albany Postoffice, Indiana." de4 d2

BRUTAL MURDER.—We learn that a foul murder was committed on Saturday last in Daviess Co., Ky., about five miles from Owensboro. The murderer is regarded as one of the most upright men in the county, was found dead two miles from his house with several stabs in his body, indicating that he had been inflicted with a large knife. Mr. F. was a sound Union man, respected and beloved by all who knew him. The murder seems a mysterious one. We hope the authors of it may be caught and brought to speedy punishment.

INQUEST NO. 51—Held Dec. 4, on board the steamer Ida May, lying at Portland, on the body of Charles McFadden. Verdict—"Came to his death, on board the above boat, Dec. 3, at five o'clock, from the accidental falling of a fender."

JAMES C. GILL, CORONER.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Mrs. Maria Hulse acknowledges the receipt of a large box of hospital stores from Mrs. Lorenz Foote, of Rome, Michigan, donated by the ladies of that place, containing dried fruits, clothing, &c., and will be immediately distributed in hospitals number twelve and thirteen.

The locomotive, E. D. Hobbs, went up Wednesday with a train, and came down the Frankfort Railroad yesterday with a big trip of logs, and went out again in the afternoon. She's a wicked engine as there's "no rest for her."

The Arlington & Donicker Minstrel troupe will commence a series of their splendid entertainments on Monday evening, in the Masonic Temple. See their advertisements in the amusement column.

FIRE.—Mr. H. Holt's extensive brewery, in Port Fulton, above Jeffersonville, was entirely consumed by fire Wednesday morning. His loss was heavy, he had no insurance on the building or its contents.

A "bowdil soldier boy" was captured by two or three guards, after a brief engagement, night before last, on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth. He was taken to the prison in a wagon.

Chas. McFadden, a deckhand on the steamer Ida May, was killed at the Portland wharf day before yesterday, by a fender falling upon him. He has a sister in Philadelphia.

SMALL FAVORS, &c.—Our friend Warner, of the Kentucky Eating House, is a lucky man. Wednesday night another interesting infant was left in his hall. He has adopted them as his own.

Thanks to the popular messengers, Mr. Clifton and others, of Adams Express Company, for latest files of eastern papers.

BOUND FOR DIXIE.—We learned last night that a large lot of rebels will be sent South to-day, to be exchanged at Vicksburg.

One hundred wagons, completely fitted out, were shipped to this city from Cincinnati day before yesterday.

A large new locomotive and tender is being taken out Fifth street, for the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

A lot of twenty-one prisoners arrived in this city yesterday from Lebanon, Kentucky.

Our fast friend Scott Glare, furnishes us with latest papers. Thanks, Scott.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Yesterday afternoon, about half past four o'clock, a difficulty occurred at the corner of Hancock and Market streets, which will probably result in the death of a man named Burns. It appears that a member of the Provost Guard, with Van Reed, Burns, and one or two others, went into a grocery to drink. After doing so, a controversy arose between them in regard to a woman. The lady of the house asked them to go out. A difficulty ensued, during which Reed was struck on the head by the man with his musket, who ran to the sidewalk and fired into the grocery, the ball entering Burns' groin, who will probably die. The lady was also struck on the shoulder, but not badly hurt. The man gave himself up. Burns was taken to his boarding-house, on the levee. The affair will be investigated by the proper authorities.

LATER.—We learn that Burns died at the Water-street House last night. He was a member of company E, 4th Kentucky cavalry, and was from Cincinnati.

LATEST.—We are informed, on good authority, that the party doing the shooting, and whose name we have not yet learned, is not, and never has been a member of the Provost Guard (34th Kentucky), but has been a member of some Wisconsin regiment, lately acting as a teamster, and is believed to be a deserter. The parties were all drinking together, and hence the quarrel.

REBELLION.—A difficulty occurred yesterday noon, between Gen. Spears, of an East Tennessee regiment, and Mr. Harry Kirby. It appears that on the day before, the General, and a Colonel or Major of the same regiment, had their horses stolen from them by some one, and Mr. Kirby, not being aware of this, purchased the horses. Gen. Spears, with a couple of officers, yesterday arrested Mr. K., and they were engaged in conversation near the city court room, when Mr. K. remarked to the General, "I am a gentleman." The General replied, "I believe you are a rascal;" whereupon Mr. K. struck him a blow in the face with his fist. A more serious affair would have happened, but for the interference of officer Lambert, who put Mr. K. in jail, but was afterwards released. Mr. K. will be examined this morning, before Judge Johnson, to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

COUNCIL.—The City Council was in session last night to a late hour, and passed a large amount of business, but nothing out of the ordinary routine. In the Common Council the pay of police and firemen was raised—police to receive 25 cents per day or night more than at present, and those of the firemen who have been receiving \$120 per day, are to be paid \$1.50. This matter, we believe, did not reach the upper board, and so it is not yet settled.

THE METHODIST BOOK STORE.—It was stated in our issue of Tuesday morning, that the fire by which the Methodist book store of this city was destroyed on Monday night, was the result of the carelessness of the clerk—a brother of the agent, Rev. A. H. Redford. From close inquiry into the circumstances attending the fire, we are assured that it was altogether accidental, and that no one deserves to be censured.

MORGAN.—The Journal of yesterday reported Morgan at Glasgow about the middle of last week. We are informed by a citizen of this city, who spent a day or two in Glasgow, in the middle of last week, that Morgan was not there, nor anywhere.

We have no doubt he is down in Tennessee.

Last night's Nashville train brought no news of his movements.

OBSTRUCTIONS BELOW VICKSBURG.—The St. Louis Republican, on this subject, says:

There is no doubt that strong works, built by the most skilled engineers in the Southern army, have been erected between Vicksburg and the extreme upper point of the Mississippi held by the gunboats of Admiral Farragut's fleet. One of the fortifications is at Port Hudson and another at Tunica Bend. The most important of these is the former, at Port Hudson. Port Hudson, in East Feliciana parish, Louisiana, through a place of but three hundred inhabitants, has been one of considerable importance, as in former years largely a center of sugar and cotton were shipped from there. It is the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson railroads, a little road that extends some twenty-two miles, in a north-east direction, to the Amite river. The town is situated on the White Cliffs, twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, and fifty miles below the mouth of Red river. The heavier batteries are on Gibbons' plantation, and command the narrowest point in the Mississippi river below St. Louis. The nature of the surrounding country is peculiar. On the east side of the river there are, between Bayou Sara and Port Hudson (a distance of less than thirty miles) half a dozen water courses, bayous, and low swamps, while on the south side Port Hudson is scarcely less unapproachable from the rear. The enemy's position cannot be attacked from the west side of the river.

The appearances are that the rebels will endeavor to hold this part of the Mississippi until they now possess to the end. The lower fortifications are for the protection of navigation on the Red river, which is the greatest importance to the enemy. Large quantities of supplies have gone forward to the Southern armies over this stream from Texas and the northern and central portions of Louisiana. The beef cattle have nearly all been transported via Red river. Late, too, that great deserter in the South, the South, has been found in large quantities on this stream, and is now being taken off and distributed throughout Dixie at the rate, as we state it, of ten thousand bushels a day.

Truly, too, that great deserter in the South, has been found in large quantities on this stream, and is now being taken off and distributed throughout Dixie at the rate, as we state it, of ten thousand bushels a day.

ENCOURAGE HOME ARTS.—China, decorated in any style, to order, at Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green streets. Persons who may want cups or other articles decorated thus, forming an elegant article for presentation to friends, will please leave all orders before the 10th of December, so as to insure satisfactory work and a perfect job.

229 1/2 DECEMBER 8.

REFINED CARBON OIL.—Extra Lard Oil, Headlight Oil, Lubricating Petroleum, Car and Axle Grease, and Wholesale Dealers in Sperm, Whale, Seal and other Oils Suitable for Machinery and Burning.

AGENTS FOR JUDSON'S TRANSPARENT CONES.

WAREHOUSE AND STORE BULLITT STREET.

CARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS, Corner Sixteenth and High Streets.

LARD OIL AND LAMP FACTORY, Bullitt st., bet. Main and Water.

ml

GROCERIES.

\$80,000

WORTH OF

TOBACCO

FOR SALE BY

EARL & HATCHER,

LaFayette, Ind.

1,000

BAGS PRIME RIO

COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

EARL & HATCHER,

LaFayette, Ind.

500 BBLs SUGAR;

100 HHDs N. O. SUGAR;

200 BBLs CRUSHED AND POWDERED

SUGAR;

FOR SALE BY

EARL & HATCHER,

LaFayette, Ind.

500 BBLs

ASSETS JANUARY, 1862.

MEDICAL.



BITTERS
ARE NOT
TO BE EXCELED
AS A
STOMACHIC
AND
Regulator
OF THE
DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

These Bitters
are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great regulator of the system.

In the Bilioous districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilioous fever,
Fever and ague,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,
and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters
are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them Highly Tonic.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's friend.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and debilitated.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy and make life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by preventing Diarrhea, Dysentery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a facsimile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeiting. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$6.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY
W. & H. BURKHARDT, General Agents, RAYMOND & TYLER, Wholesale and Retail Agents, and by Druggists and Merchants, etc.

NEW MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
FOR THE STEADY AND PERMANENT Cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethral Discharge, Nightly Emissions, Seminal Weakness, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Gravel, Stricture, and

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER Which has been used by upwards of ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS, IN THE UNITED STATES, WITH ENTIRE Success, supporting Oysters, Capsules, or compound hitherto known.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS
speedily in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected, no similar extract or tincture can be found to equal it. It is a specific for the following complaints—but should not be taken during pregnancy, as it will produce abortion in every

Third Appearance of the Mouse; Suppression of the Menses, Menstruation, or Excessive Menstruation; Dysmenorrœa, or Menstrual Distress; Fever, Flatulencies, or Water, &c., &c.

To be had at the Drug Store of A. A. URBAN, corner of Clay and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky., who will offer it for sale in this city. Price Ten Dollars and one-half cent.

NOXIE.
R. ATTEINGNO, of LOUISVILLE, KY., WILL succeed to the business formerly done by his late son, in this city. We recommend him to patrons of former houses.

LEECHES.
JUST RECEIVED—1,000 SWEDISH LEECHES, AT NO. 365 Green street, opposite the Postoffice building.

WILLIAM YOUNG offers his services to physicians and to the citizens of Louisville. Leecher, Copper, and Silver. His prices are very moderate, and the same line of business, having removed to No. 365 Green street, opposite the Postoffice building.

Dr. F. Sandie and others in the country can procure Leeches, put up so as to carry them safely any distance by applying as above.

STINGER—100 BARRELS CIDER VINEGAR IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW BY JOHN H. GRIFFITH.

AMUSEMENTS.

Masonic Temple.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
Commencing Monday, December 8th.

Arlington, Leon & Donnicker's MINSTRELS.

FROM 355 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, IN ALL their new and original styles of Ethiopian Minstrels who challenge the world to compete with them.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Admission 50 cents.

A Grand Matinee, Saturday, Dec. 13,

For the benefit of Ladies and Children, commencing at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Admission 25¢.

Chorus Girls, etc.

R. S. DINGESS, Agent.

MOZART HALL.

Campbell Minstrels.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO THE

Sanitary Commission,

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 8TH, 1862.

New Songs! New Dances, &c.

W. H. COOPER, Programmes.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK.

MOZART HALL.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

THE EXCELSIOR

Campbell Minstrels.

THIS POPULAR TRIOUPE OF ARTISTES CON-

TIME TO PERFORM EVERY NIGHT.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performances commence

Tickets 50¢; Children and Servants 25¢; Reserved Seats 75¢.

HOLT, MANNING & MAIRS, Managers.

SPORTSMEN, ATTEND.

THESE WILL BE PIGEON SHOOTING, TURKEY

SHOOTING AND CHICKEN SHOOTING, ETC.

EIGHT-MILE HOUSE,

on the Shadwell Turnpike, on Thursday, December 4th, 1862.

W. M. BROWN & CO.

303 diff

L. LYON'S

PURE OHIO

CATAWBA BRANDY.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM

the public that they have established

A Depot in Louisville, Kentucky,

for the purpose of supplying the trade at the CINCINNATI STATE OF KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE AND INDIANA with their

PURE CATAWBA BRANDY.

All orders promptly attended to by

RAYMOND & TYLER,

Sole Agents,

No. 74 Fourth st., opposite the National Hotel.

(Copy.)—We have recently made a careful analysis of the CATAWBA BRANDY sold at the depot of L. Lyon & Co., of the city of New York, from samples taken by ourselves of 207 cases, and have found it to be a perfectly pure article without foreign admixture. We therefore have no hesitation in recommending it to the public as fulfilling all the requirements of a pure brandy for medicinal and other uses.

JAMES R. CHILTON & CO., Analytical Chemists.

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